

# Law Enforcement News

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## Shooting leads to uncertain future for NYC subways

By Jennifer Nislow

Criminal justice practitioners and observers in New York have served up a mixed bag of views on the long-term social and political ramifications of Bernhard Goetz's "subway vigilante" shooting of four black youths last December.

Some, like Kevin Frawley, the city's Deputy Criminal Justice Coordinator, say that the surge of administrative and legislative activity that followed on the heels of the Goetz affair will not quickly fade as Goetz's notoriety fades and the media spotlight dims.

Frawley pointed to the 10-point subway-crime plan issued by Mayor Ed Koch on January 8 as indicative of the greater good that may evolve out of the Goetz incident. The plan includes the adding more criminal court judges, allotting courtrooms within the city system to deal exclusively with subway crimes and allowing the fingerprinting of juveniles.

Koch has also proposed stationing police in every night subway train and hiring 2,000 new police officers. Ten million dollars has been allocated for overtime pay for city police, who would patrol the subway stations, and for transit police, who would ride the trains.

There are others, however, who take exception to Frawley's optimistic assessment. One who is

particularly close to the subway-crime scene, Transit Patrolmen's Benevolent Association president William McKechnie, said that when all is said and done, "the status quo will prevail."

"The politicians will get up and make hay of the opportunity to express opinions on what should be done or shouldn't be done, [but] I don't think any changes will come about in either law or police procedure because of the Bernie Goetz case."

McKechnie also found the timing of Koch's suggestion that more police be put on the trains "hysterical." McKechnie said the Mayor's statement, issued shortly after the incident, only lent credence to the panic.

Yet another observer of the criminal justice scene, Thomas Repetto, president of the New York City Citizen's Crime Commission, commented, "As always, when something happens on the subways, there's a lot of hasty reactions."

Repetto noted that the plan to put more police on the trains was announced once before in March 1979 and "abandoned" in January of the following year.

But Frawley differs on the implication of "regenerating" a plan that had been "knocked down" once before, saying that "The

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### War of nerves:

## DEA jittery over threats

Drug Enforcement Administration agents abroad may be looking anxiously over their shoulders more frequently in wake of the recent kidnapping of a U.S. drug agent in Mexico and the \$350,000 bounty offered by drug traffickers for the kidnapping of DEA administrator Francis Mullen.

Spokesmen for both the DEA and the International Narcotics Enforcement Officers Association agree that the danger for overseas agents, especially in Mexico and Columbia, is greater than it was in previous months.

The increased danger is such that the DEA and a number of other drug enforcement officials have refused to comment further on the situation for fear of compromising the lives of agents overseas.

So far, there has been no further progress in recovering kidnapped DEA agent Enrique Salazar Camarena. Camarena, the U.S. liaison with Mexican drug enforcers on major cases, was abducted as he left the American consulate in Guadalajara on February 7. The DEA is fairly certain that the abduction is drug-related.

Tomas Morlett Borquez, a former high official in the Mexican federal police force, along with two other former officers and a pilot, were arrested in connection with the kidnapping, but the

former officers were subsequently released. Mexican officials said DEA chief Mullen called Morlett the architect of the abduction.

Morlett, on the other hand said his detention was a result of the "intrigues and clowning around within the Mexican police — something dreamed up at a kaffee klatsch."

According to DEA officials, witnesses to the kidnapping have been intimidated by drug traffickers. Deputy DEA administrator John Lawn said at hearings held by the President's commission on Organized Crime that witnesses were advised by traffickers not to cooperate with the Mexican police.

Also, witnesses apparently did not call police at the time of the abduction because the kidnappers wore special holsters that made them look like police. "They thought it was a law enforcement-type arrest," said Lawn.

A DEA spokesman also contends they are encumbered by a lack of legal standing in Mexico. "If we think that a possible suspect is in such-and-such a place, we can't go in looking for them." For the first 10 days the reaction of the Mexican authorities seemed slow, he said.

In the event of increased threats or another incident, a contingency plan to evacuate the

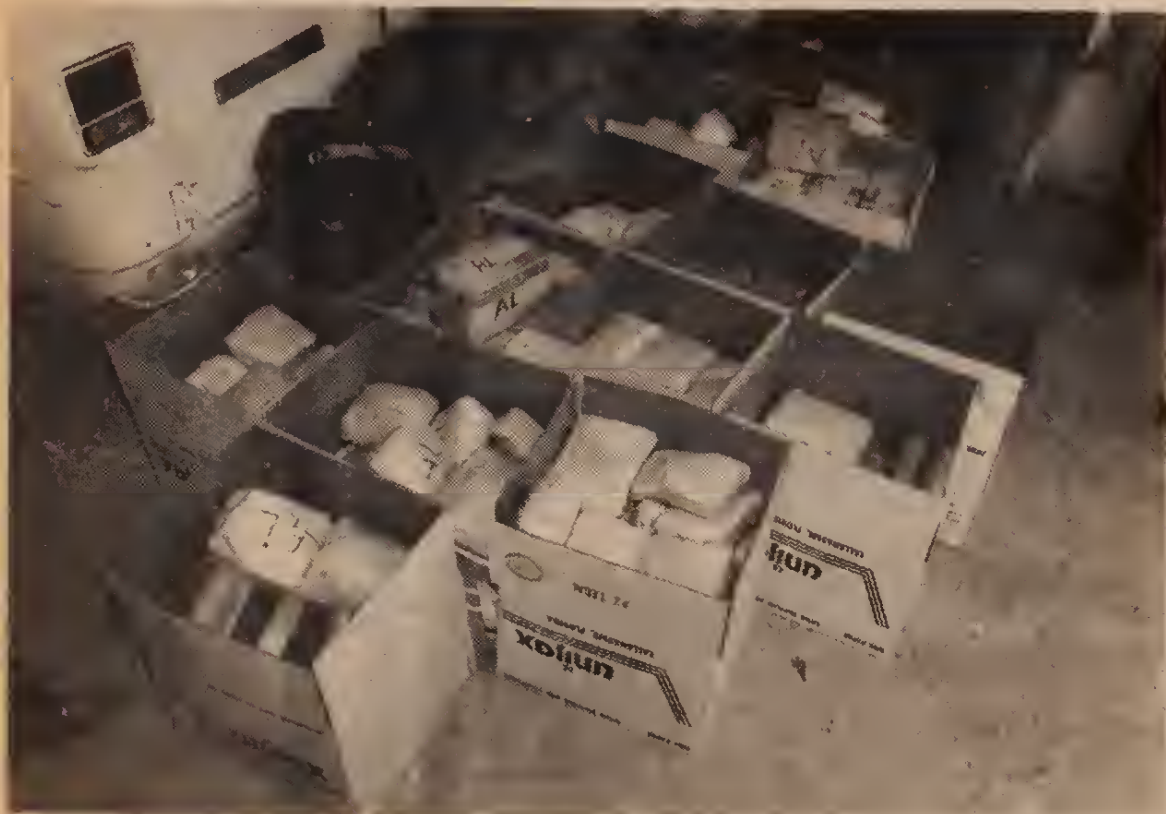
families of drug enforcement officials has been developed by the U.S. Embassy in Mexico. Spouses and dependents of officials could be airlifted out in hours should the need arise. Also, a tightening up of searches along the U.S.-Mexican border has been implemented as another security measure.

The border crackdown was also intended to demonstrate U.S. dissatisfaction with the Mexican investigation of the kidnapping.

U.S. officials are still investigating whether there is a link between Camarena's disappearance and the \$350,000 bounty being offered by Colombian narcotics traffickers for the capture of Mullen or other high DEA officials.

DEA spokesmen declined to discuss the specifics of the threat against the drug enforcement officials, saying only that the threat to Mullen is being taken "very seriously" by the DEA.

The threats against drug enforcers also apparently led to the recent cancellation of a speech by the top DEA official in New England. Robert Stutman bowed out of an appearance at a Providence, R.I., high school, citing security reasons. Stutman is said to have been the target of a Colombian hit squad.



### Box of rocks

More than a half-ton of cocaine is packed in boxes after Florida drug agents were alerted by a citizen's tip to a shipment in progress. Florida law enforcement officials have begun a "civil defense" effort to combat a sea and air invasion of drug smugglers. Story on Page 5.

## State Department says drug output is up

As if hounties and kidnappings weren't enough for the Drug Enforcement Administration to contend with, the State Department's annual report on worldwide narcotics production shows that marijuana, coca and opium poppy crops are up from last year.

The figures take on an added significance in light of a new law directing President Reagan to cut off U.S. aid to those countries that have not made adequate progress in reducing their crops.

The production of coca leaf, used in making cocaine, rose by one-third in the three major coca producing countries, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru. Bolivia is the only nation that has lost American aid largely because of its failure to fight drug trafficking.

In 1980, the Carter Administration cut off foreign aid

to Bolivia, but the assistance was resumed in 1983 after a change in government in La Paz. Drug enforcement officials say Bolivia has failed to make even a dent in the level of coca production. If there is any country in danger of losing American aid, officials say, it's Bolivia.

In August 1983, Bolivia signed agreements with the U.S. to start eradicating the coca plants that flourish in Bolivian jungle regions. The Bolivian Army sent troops into the Chapare region, where up to a third of the world's coca leaf grows, to restore order so that eradication could begin. But so far, according to State Department officials, not a single plant has been destroyed.

Bolivia's government and economy have been shaken by drug enforcement programs, officials in that country say.

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# Around the Nation

## Northeast



**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** — A heavily wooded one-acre area in the Northeast part of the district will no longer be the hideout for heroin dealers and users that it once was. Police volunteers moved into the area last month and began cutting down the trees to get rid of the drug trade.

**MARYLAND** — The level of serious crime reported to Baltimore city police last year dropped 4.8 percent compared to 1983. Violent crime decreased by 3.4 percent, while property crimes were off by 5.2 percent. Commissioner Bishop L. Robinson credited a "continued police-citizen partnership in crime awareness and prevention" with contributing to the decline.

Col. James P. Stromberg, head of the Baltimore Police Department's Community Services Division, called it a career on January 25, retiring after 36 years with the force.

**NEW YORK** — The U.S. Supreme Court has let stand a New York appellate court decision invalidating the state's death penalty law, the only such statute in the country with a mandatory death penalty provision. The Court refused to review a decision by the New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, striking down a section of the law mandating execution for prisoners who commit murder while serving life sentences.

For the third year in a row, the number of major crimes reported in New York City has decreased. In 1984, police recorded a total of 600,216 major crimes, a 3.6 percent decline from the previous year and a whopping 17.3 percent drop from the record total of 725,866 offenses reported in 1981.

A total of 81 New York City police officers were arrested last year on various criminal charges,

a police department report revealed last month. The number represents an increase of 25 over 1983, and is the highest overall figure since 1975, when 86 officers were arrested.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Police departments throughout the state will soon be giving two Breathalyzer tests to DWI suspects. The new policy was adopted as a result of growing court challenges against the tests. The lower of the two breath-test readings will be used in prosecution.

**RHODE ISLAND** — New state legislation would empower bars and restaurants to confiscate car keys and drivers' licenses until patrons can prove they're sober or can find another means of getting home. House Minority Leader Bradford Gorham said the bill would set up a voluntary program to protect drinking establishment from liability for damages caused by drunken drivers.

## Southeast



**LOUISIANA** — Orleans Parish District Attorney Harry Connick last month shut down three bureaus in his office as a result of dwindling funds. The bureaus affected by the budget problems were the Economic Crime Unit, which investigates white-collar crime; the Diversionary Program, which offers certain non-violent first offenders to go through counseling rather than prosecution, and the Victim-Witness Program. In addition, six DA's investigators have been let go, and 20 of 22 New Orleans police investigators have been rotated back to the department for reassignment.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — Robert Anthony Way, 28, last month became the first North Charleston police officer to be killed in the line of duty, when he was shot dead in an exchange of gunfire with a man he was trying to catch.

Way's killer, Gerald Wayne Smoak, 37, also died in the shootout. Way, who had been with the North Charleston force for only a year, had previously served five years in the Air Force as a security policeman.

The North Charleston Police Department got a dose of good news last month when the City Council Finance Committee approved a recommendation to buy 20 new police cruisers, costing more than \$198,000, and a new computer system for the police and fire departments. The computer system has been estimated to cost \$65,000.

**VIRGINIA** — The state House of Delegates has approved and sent to Gov. Charles S. Robb a bill that would raise the legal drinking age for beer to 21 by 1987. The bill would raise the beer-drinking age to 20 on October 1, 1986, and to 21 a year later. The legal age for drinking wine and liquor is already 21 in the state.

## Midwest



**ILLINOIS** — Thirty-one Chicago police officers found to have drugs in their systems during department physical exams last year are due to be dismissed from the force, according to the Chicago Sun-Times. Most of the 31 officers were marijuana users, but some were found to have traces of cocaine and heroin in their systems. The group, which includes a lieutenant and a sergeant, is said to be one of the largest targeted for firing in the department's history.

Patricia Leeds, a pioneering Chicago police reporter, died January 22 following a long illness. Leeds, whose efforts helped establish the FBI's National Crime Information Center as a clearinghouse for information on unidentified victims of crimes and accidents and for missing juveniles, was hailed by former Chicago Police Superintendent James Rochford as having "earned the respect and admiration of several generations of police officers." She was 64.

**KENTUCKY** — Commonwealth Attorney Ray Larson has decided not to prosecute police for using teen-age boys as decoys in an investigation of a homosexual prostitution ring last year. The Cabinet for Human Resources had called for the prosecution, saying the police practice was child abuse.

**MICHIGAN** — A police operation called HEMP, or Help Eradicate Marijuana Planting, was responsible for the destruction of 86,710 pot plants in 56 counties last year, state police said. The program, funded by \$18,000 from the Drug Enforce-

ment Administration, resulted in the arrests of 60 growers and the destruction of nearly \$87 million worth of marijuana.

**WISCONSIN** — The Milwaukee Fire and Police Commission plans to review the Police Department's policy toward the news media at crime scenes. The decision to look at the media policy grew out of a hearing into charges that an officer allegedly disrupted a cameraman's efforts to photograph an arrest last May.

## Plains States

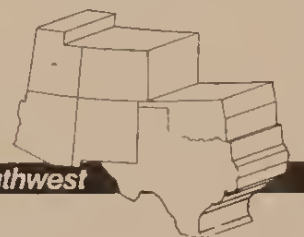


**MINNESOTA** — A state grand jury is considering whether to indict Ronald Schneider for first-degree murder in the shooting death of Robbinsdale police officer John Scanlon. Schneider, 43, is currently charged with second-degree murder and is being held in lieu of \$500,000 bail. Records have been released showing that Schneider was twice committed to a state mental hospital in the 1960's.

**MISSOURI** — State Attorney General William L. Webster has filed suit against a St. Louis man selling ads for a publication called "The Modern Police Officer." The suit says that Stanley W. Penrose is a convicted felon with affiliation with law enforcement agencies, and that he tried to "deceive the public into believing that they are doing business with an organization that represents law enforcement agencies." Attorneys for the state are seeking a permanent injunction to bar Penrose from selling ads for the publication.

**SOUTH DAKOTA** — In an effort to help bartenders identify underage drinkers, drivers licenses for motorists under 21 will start bearing an identifying mark in the lower right-hand corner of the photograph.

## Southwest



**ARIZONA** — According to Mike Petchel, president of the Phoenix Law Enforcement Association, 1984 was a year he'd prefer not to repeat. Traffic accident deaths rose to their third highest level ever, homicides rose to 109, just five short of a record, and four officers died in traffic accidents, three of them while on duty. "It has been the single most tragic year for the Phoenix Police Department," Petchel said.

**COLORADO** — The State Senate Judiciary Committee has unanimously approved a bill that would give a judge the option of sentencing a convicted felon to two or more consecutive sentences when multiple victims are involved. The bill was prompted by the release from prison of a drunken driver man sentenced to five years for running down and killing a family of three.

**OKLAHOMA** — The State House of Representatives has passed a bill barring cities from adopting ordinances banning the possession of handguns. The bill, which now goes to Senate, restricts the authority of cities to pass any gun laws except those covering the discharge of firearms. The bill gives sole authority to regulate handgun possession to the state.

**TEXAS** — The Houston Police Academy has graduated the first two Vietnamese cadets in the history of the department. The new probationary officers are Luke Quoc Ngo, 30, and Thong Anh Nguyen, 24, both originally from Hanoi. Said Police Chief Lee P. Brown, "I am sure they will become a vital asset to our department and community."

The number of reported violent crimes in Houston dropped by 4.8 percent in 1984 as compared with 1983 statistics. The overall number of major crimes decreased by 1.6 percent in that same period. Murders led the decline, with a drop of 15.7 percent.

## Far West



**CALIFORNIA** — Officer Ron Gillet of the Brea Police Department must have felt that no news was good news. Gillet was looking for a burglar when a backyard fight broke out between his K-9 partner, Barney, and a family's pet mutt. Gillet broke up the scrap by fatally shooting the pet in the stomach, and then left without mentioning it. Gillet was bitten by one of the dogs as he tried to stop the fight. Barney was bitten by the family dog. The department is investigating.

**OREGON** — Benton County District Attorney Peter Sandrock plans to take no action against two police officers who killed a mentally disturbed man who held the Philomath police chief hostage for three hours January 8. Sgt. Joseph Haines of Philomath and Senior Deputy John Chilcote of the Benton County Sheriff's Department reportedly fired five shots at the man, Bradley D. Covaney, four of which struck him.

U.S. Department of Transportation 



**DRINKING AND DRIVING  
CAN KILL A FRIENDSHIP**





The new U.S. Attorney General, Edwin A. Meese 3d.

'Glad it's over':

## A-G Meese gets to work

President Reagan is sending his new Attorney General, Edwin Meese, back to school to examine possible modifications in Federal law that would expand the rights of teachers and school administrators to fight violence in schools more effectively.

Reagan has directed Meese to focus his attention on possible changes in Federal civil rights laws that allow students facing disciplinary action to sue or legally harass teachers and administrators for allegedly violating the student's civil rights.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes told a gathering of

representatives of private elementary and secondary schools that the recent Supreme Court ruling permitting students to be searched where there are "reasonable grounds" would allow Meese to explore possible ways of protecting school teachers and officials from being held personally liable when engaged in a disciplinary action with an unruly student.

Meese got his first homework assignment less than a week after winning confirmation as Attorney General. That confirmation, delayed for a year by an investigation of Meese's conduct and for a week by a filibuster organized by Farm Belt senators, was finally approved in a 63-to-31 Senate vote on February 23.

The filibuster by Farm Belt senators had been organized in an effort to extract Administration pledges of emergency credit relief for the nation's beleaguered farmers. A compromise arrangement worked out by Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole broke the filibuster and allowed the confirmation vote to proceed.

All 31 negative votes on the confirmation were registered by Democrats, including Meese's most persistent Senate critic, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum of Ohio.

Metzenbaum said as the vote drew near, "Let us not kid ourselves. Mr. Meese's conduct has not indicated that he is a paragon of virtue. We can only hope Mr. Meese's future conduct

will be better than his past conduct."

Justice Department officials say they expect no major policy changes under Meese due to the conservative view on legal issues that he shares with the President. Meese has said he will carry out "fair, compassionate and forward-looking policies the department should have."

Meese's nomination has been hotly contested since last year when it was revealed during his confirmation hearings that he had failed to disclose a \$15,000 interest-free loan on his financial disclosure forms. That revelation sparked an investigation by U.S. special prosecutor.

The inquiry was subsequently broadened to include allegations that Meese had arranged Federal jobs for several people who had done financial favors for him, and that he had been given preferential treatment in gaining an Army Reserve promotion to colonel.

The 385-page report by special prosecutor Jacob Stein cleared Meese of any violation of Federal criminal law, but declined to go into questions of Meese's ethical fitness for the Attorney General's position.

After the recent confirmation vote, Meese reflected on the rocky road that led him to the top of the Justice Department and said he was "not bitter at all. I think a number of people had questions. We answered those questions. Right now I'm just glad it's over."

## Fort Worth PD looks to computer to help find a killer — or killers

The Fort Worth, Tex., Police Department is hopeful that a newly purchased computer will help them find the elusive piece of information needed to solve the murders of four young women.

The bodies of the women, all local residents who have been missing since last fall, were found by police in January. The women, ranging in age from 15 to 23, were stabbed, shot and strangled. A fifth woman has been missing since December.

Police have been unable to come up with any physical evidence linking the murders to one person. According to homicide detective J.M. Garvin, most investigators believe the killings to be the work of more than one murderer.

The computer, which will go online this week, will compile the information gathered by the city's special task force and the

homicide division. "What they've been looking for is that one piece of golden information that would solve at least one of the murders," a police department spokesman said. "We don't know if one person killed five people or five people killed five people or ten people killed five people."

In compiling their data, police are hopeful that the same information will keep cropping up or that a commonality will be found that might have been overlooked, the police spokesman said. "At least we'll have something to work with."

Police have examined and re-examined leads that ultimately led to dead ends. Items were confiscated from the Fort Worth apartment of 44-year-old photographer Remsen Wolff. Wolff was arrested as a suspect in the 1984 rape of a 15-year-old girl. In an affidavit filed to obtain ar-

rest and search warrants, police said a television reporter's confidential source intimated that Wolff was responsible for the murders of two Fort Worth women and the disappearance of a third. Police released Wolff after failing to find evidence linking him with the crimes.

As for television reporter Ed Dalheim's source, according to Garvin, that "sort of went kaput. We've talked to the source and he says that Dalheim added a lot to it."

Evidence was discovered in the parking lot where the abandoned car of 20-year-old murder victim Lisa Griffen was found. A self-proclaimed mystery buff, 10-year-old Simona Hallman, discovered Griffen's keys and an unspent .22-caliber cartridge. No fingerprints, however, were found on the keys.

## DWI drivers seen responding to care

Tougher drunken driving laws have steered problem motorists in three Wisconsin counties to seek treatment, according to a recent study.

Thomas Bentz, assistant director of the Mississippi River Human Services Center, found that since 1982, when the stricter state laws took effect, there has been a 16 percent increase in the rate of success in treating drunken drivers convicted under the law.

The state DWI law now requires that drunken driving offenders must undergo an assessment designed to gather information on the psychological, behavioral and physiological problems associated with drinking.

Persons designated as having drinking problems are placed in a group dynamics and educational program on social drinking and driving.

Bentz, who conducted the study as partial fulfillment of doctoral degree requirements, compared 25 people arrested in 1980-81 in Buffalo, Trempealeau and Jackson, and 25 who were arrested since 1982 under the new laws. The study said that the rate

of success in treating problem drivers rose from 56 percent with the old group to 72 percent with

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## Mob bosses and underbosses in NYC go down for a 15-count

The "commission" that governs the five organized crime families in New York City has been put temporarily out of commission by a Federal racketeering indictment.

The 15-count indictment against nine Mafia bosses and underbosses charges more organized crime members in a single criminal action than ever before, according to U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani. The indictment charges that the defendants oversaw a range of illegal activities including loansharking, narcotics trafficking, gambling, labor racketeering and extortion against construction companies.

The defendants include: Paul Castellano, 69, boss of the Gambino family, and Aniello Dellacroce, 70, the underboss; Anthony Salerno, 73, boss of the Genovese family; Gennaro Langella, 46, boss of the Colombo

family; Ralph Scopo, 56, a Colombo family member and president of the District Council of Cement and Concrete Workers; Anthony Corralo, 72, boss of the Lucchese family, underboss Salvatore Santoro, 69, and consigliere Christopher Furnari, 60, and Philip Rastelli, 67, boss of the Bonnano family.

The mob commission, the indictment said, is composed of bosses and other high ranking officers from "the five La Cosa Nostra families who had their headquarters in New York City."

According to the indictment, the commission serves as a council for the organized crime families, with power to establish governing rules for families, extend formal recognition of new bosses, approve the initiation of new members and control relations with the Mafia in Sicily.

The racketeering-conspiracy

charge said the commission resolved a dispute within the Bonnano family by authorizing five murders, including the 1979 rubout of family boss Carmine Galante.

If convicted, the reputed crime kingpins could face up to 20 years in prison. Bail was set for Castellano and Salerno at \$2 million each, and for Furnari and Santoro at \$1.75 million. Langella and Rastelli are in prison on previous charges and Scopo, and Dellacroce and Corralo are in the hospital.

According to FBI Director William H. Webster, the indictment focused on the "the symbol of power" in organized crime. It is said to be the first Federal indictment to zero in on the commission, all of whose members have been under intensive investigation for a long time.

## ABA to assess DWI measures

The American Bar Association's Criminal Justice Section has launched a year-long research project to study the effectiveness and appropriateness of various drunken driving sanctions and enforcement techniques.

The chairman of the project's advisory board, Judge David Horowitz, explained that members of the legal profession are especially qualified to tackle such a study because they have firsthand experience with enforcing drunken driving laws and punishing offenders.

"Defense lawyers, prosecutors and judges are in a unique position to provide insight into what may be the most effective weapons in the

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# People and Places

## Division by three

Heads are rolling in Denver — or, more accurately, rotating.

Effective March 1, the heads of three police subdivisions changed jobs, with each other.

Capt. Paul Kaiser, formerly in charge of the airport police unit, took Capt. Don Brannan's place as commander of District 4 in southwest Denver.

Brannan became commander of the tactical support bureau, which includes the metro, tactical motorcycle and helicopter units.

The former commander of the tactical support bureau, Capt. Jerry Kennedy, is now the commander of the airport police unit, replacing Kaiser.

A spokesman for Police Chief Tom Coogan called the shuffling of the captains "an administrative decision."

## Fancy footwork

Wearing shoes instead of cowboy boots is just one of the things that sets the new sheriff of Mohave County, Ariz., Joe Bonzelet, apart from his predecessors.

Mohave County has had its share of recent setbacks: 13,000 square miles to patrol with vehicles that have over 200,000 miles on them and are ready for a salvage yard; overworked, underpaid, disgruntled deputies, all of whom ran in, and lost, the last election for sheriff. To top it all off, there is no money to run the department.

Enter Bonzelet, a former college professor at Southern Illinois University who holds a Ph.D. in educational administration, and who had also previously worked for the Ventura, Calif., Police Department.

He was not the overwhelming choice of Mohave County residents. He beat incumbent Bill Richardson in last year's Democratic primary and then beat Republican Joe Cook by 22 votes in the general election.

Bonzelet's first order of business was to dismiss the almost forgotten canine crew put together by the previous administration. According to Bonzelet, the dogs projected an image for the department that he did not want. "We are looking for an image of efficiency and profi-

ciency," he said. "A growling dog defecating in the back seat doesn't cut it."

Emphasizing the slide rule rather than the nightstick in running the department, Bonzelet is currently wrestling with the weighty matter of his agency's financial survival. According to his estimations, the funds for the department will be exhausted about ten months into the current fiscal year.

Requests for additional manpower and vehicles will be made to supervisors soon, according to the department's second-in-command, Deputy Dave Mullin.

Bonzelet has already begun to cut overtime in an attempt to "burn off" the \$400,000 to \$500,000 in accumulated compensatory time that threatened to bankrupt previous administrations.

## Breaking up a meeting

It started out as a town meeting called to discuss disbanding the town's police department.

It ended up in an attack on the mayor, the town solicitor getting pummeled, a pool table collapsing, a village councilman charged with assault and the councilman's father suffering a heart attack.

Forty citizens attended the meeting in Sherrodsville, Ohio, to hear Council members Darletta and Richard Richardson Jr. call for the dissolution of the two-man department, claiming that the officers misuse their power and harass citizens. The Richardsons were angrily opposed by Sherrodsville Mayor Joe Stull, who called the proposed ordinance "garbage."

Richard Richardson Sr., who was watching the angry debate, collapsed with a heart attack. Emergency medical technicians were called in and the meeting was quickly adjourned. Mrs. Richardson then rushed to her husband's side, weeping, and demanded: "Are you people satisfied?"

Stull replied, "Don't blame us. If he was in that bad a condition, he shouldn't have been here in the first place."

According to witnesses, Richardson Jr. jumped onto the pool table and at Stull. Both men fell on the pool table and it collapsed.

The two men were separated by the controversial town police officers — still in business — and town solicitor Brad Hillyer.

## A Penny for Portland mayor's thoughts

Being first is just a bonus for Penny Harrington, the new police chief of Portland, Ore. She's just glad she got the job.

On January 24, Harrington was sworn in as Portland's top cop, thus becoming the first woman to run a major city police force. According to Harrington, she knew she had a good chance at the chief's job, but she wasn't positive she had the inside track until she was notified by Mayor Bud Clark.

Although only in office for little more than a month, Harrington has already started implementing the primary goals she set for the department. Harrington wants to increase citizen satisfaction with the police, to reduce Portland's biggest crime problem, burglary, and to reduce violent street crime.

The defunct Portland Juvenile Division has been given a new lease on life by Harrington, as has a truancy program. The Mayor's liaison to the police bureau, Charles Duffy, said that burglary has increased appreciably since the abandonment of the division ten years ago.

Harrington also plans to put more officers on the street, taking them from special units. She is hopeful that this move, in conjunction with groups

such as Neighborhood Watch, will help reduce the level of violent crime.

Harrington has been a force in the community since 1975, when she was stationed at Portland's north precinct as bureau liaison to business and citizen groups in the area. "I found I really enjoyed working with them, if we just gave them a little bit of attention they were really very supportive of the police," she said.

The next time Harrington got a big dose of community interaction was in 1980, when she was put in charge of personnel. "I needed to do a minority recruitment drive so I went to all the people I knew as the leaders of the black community and asked them to help me, which they did, and we did a very successful campaign," she said.

Harrington found, after attending neighborhood and business meetings in the east precinct's boundaries, that when she explained police procedures and priorities to citizens, complaints against the police went down.

"I was out there all the time and people could just talk to me if they were upset about something. If someone had something stolen out of their garage and we didn't send someone over right away and

they were mad, I could explain what the priority was and how we can't respond to everything. Once you explain the priority system to them, they say 'Oh yeah, well that makes sense.'"

As Harrington's reputation grew within the community as a police captain who could "cut through the red tape to help someone," she came to the attention of Mayor Clark, who was elected last November.

"He wanted someone who had community support and really believed in working with the community," Harrington said. "I think that was the main reason he picked me."

The quality that Harrington says makes her unique among most police chiefs is her knowledge of the frustrations that come with dealing with the system.

"I went through all those problems of filing civil rights complaints," she said. "I was in a position where I felt I was being discriminated against."

Harrington maintains that these firsthand experiences have made her more sympathetic to minorities and of those trying to deal with the bureaucracy. "I think most white males don't have to go through something like that. They may understand it, but they've never lived it."

Hillyer was pummeled in the process but did not require hospitalization.

Richardson Sr., 59, was hospitalized and listed in critical condition.

Mayor Stull was treated for a back injury and Richardson Jr. was charged with assaulting the mayor.

Before the scuffle, Richardson Jr. had moved to cut off all funds for the two-man force. He was rebuffed by Stull who said, "I will not accept a motion to cut off funds. Take me to court if you wish. Let this be the end of it."

## Friendly gesture

Officer Friendly of the New Orleans Police Department recently found out he has a special friend all his own. Thanks to a \$6,500 grant from the Sears Roebuck Foundation, New Orleans' amicable Officer Friendly — also known as Officer Andy Robin — will continue his talks with schoolchildren.

The nationwide Officer Friendly program was started by the Sears Foundation to help schoolchildren feel that police are their friends.

The NOPD's Officer Friendly visits about 25 private, public and parochial schools each month, speaking to between 5,000 and 9,000 students from kindergarten through eighth grade.

Children are given lectures on friendship, pedestrian and bicycle safety, peer pressure, the dangers of strangers and running away.

## The power of advertising

Delmar Warren's sentence for driving while intoxicated might be seen as a 20th century version of the stocks and the scarlet letter.

To his embarrassment, Warren has a sticker on the back of his car saying "I am a convicted DWI-DUI driver in Midwest City Municipal Court. Any erratic driving should be reported to the Midwest City Police Department."

He is one of 10 drivers in the Oklahoma city whose penalty for driving while intoxicated includes driving with this sticker on his car for six months.

Warren and his nine fellow offenders must also abide by such rules as driving with care and consideration, showing no erratic

tendencies on the road, and not parking in front of any establishment that sells liquor.

### Law Enforcement News

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## What They Are Saying

"We consider the drug invasion part of a very real war. We need everybody; everybody has to fight this war."

— Commissioner Robert R. Dempsey of the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, on his state's "civil defense" approach to smuggling. (5:1)



# Florida calls out the citizens against smugglers

By Fred A. Schneyer

A fishing boat glides silently to a stop in the darkness at a little-used dock, shadowy figures scrambling from below decks to begin throwing packages onto the shore. The packages are loaded onto the back of a truck waiting nearby, the sound of its idling engine the only noise to be heard.

A scene from "Miami Vice"? Perhaps. But to state law enforcement officials in Florida, it is hoped that such a scenario will soon become the catalyst for calls to local sheriffs' departments from citizens who witness such activities and similar goings-on at private airfields.

It's all part of the citizen initiative known as Civil Defense Against Drug Smuggling, developed this year as a program run jointly by the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Florida Sheriff's Association.

Unveiled in mid-January by Gov. Bob Graham at a New Orleans meeting of Gulf Coast governors and law enforcement officials, the program is based on the theory that anti-drug efforts are best viewed as a battle that requires "civil defense" involvement on the part of citizens. The program will be aimed directly at two groups of people who are like-

ly to encounter smugglers — pilots and airport personnel and boat owners and marina personnel.

"We consider the drug invasion from foreign sources part of a very real war going on in the United States," said FDLE Commissioner Robert R. Dempsey. "We draw an analogy to military wars where a country faces possible invasion. We are calling upon the citizens as is done in military wars to come to the aid of law enforcement as civil defense against the invaders by boat and by air. We need everybody; everybody has to fight this war."

Gov. Graham has called on the state's 67 sheriffs to work with the FDLE in educating Floridians as to the telltale signs of drug smuggling. Precise plans are being left to the discretion of each sheriff so that each county's program can be custom-tailored to fit the needs and nature of a particular area.

Sheriffs are being encouraged to use existing anti-crime groups such as Crime Watch, as well as other meetings, to educate the citizenry. Any drug smuggling reports obtained through the program will be reported to the local sheriff.

According to Dempsey, the



**PEEKABOO!** Tipped off by a alert citizen, Suwanee County, Fla., sheriff's deputies intercepted a van and discovered a pile of carpeting concealing 1,144 pounds of cocaine. It was said to be the largest drug bust in North Florida history.

FDLE photo

sheriffs have been asked to submit information about drug smuggling operations, especially local boat and airplane seizures, to the FDLE for use in that agency's statewide criminal in-

telligence data bank.

The FDLE's role will entail working with the sheriffs to implement the program, providing drug smuggling intelligence and helping local agencies in the in-

vestigation of multijurisdictional drug smuggling operations.

(Fred A. Schneyer is information and communications coordinator for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement.)

## St. Louis crime crackdown proving its worth

By Richard Johannesen

Law Enforcement News Intern

A four-year-old crackdown on violent career criminals in the St. Louis area has begun receiving national acclaim in law enforcement circles, but the creator of the project is not ready to accept sole credit for the declining crime rates that have ensued.

James W. Elder, the special agent in charge of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms office in St. Louis, told Law En-

forcement News: "I have said a number of times that we can not attribute the decrease in crime solely to this project. There is a whole litany of issues that could have caused this decrease in crime, including the maturation of the 'baby boom' generation.

"Nonetheless," Elder continued, "we have found an overall decrease in crime in the St. Louis area and I think that we have had an impact."

The latest statistics available from St. Louis Special Firearms Enforcement Project would seem to support Elder's contention. In 1983, the number of murders dropped from 136 to 93, while murders committed with the aid of handguns declined from 106 to 61.

Robberies also dropped markedly, from 2,865 to 2,212,

and robberies committed with firearms dropped from 1,368 to 907.

Elder said that the project is unique in that it coordinates the efforts of Federal law enforcement agencies with those of local law enforcement, thus allowing BATF to tailor the project to the individual needs of a particular locality.

The local agency retains all of its normal jurisdictional authority, except for allowing a Federal agent to review cases for possible Federal prosecution.

Repeat offenders convicted in Federal court on firearms charges are subject to longer prison sentences than they might have gotten in local courts — an important factor in the success of the project, Elder said.

"Incapacitation of career criminals could be one of the reasons for the marked decrease in crime," he observed. "When you are in jail you obviously cannot commit crimes against the public."

Also, Elder continued, "When criminals see what is happening to their friends, they are going to be more careful. When they get caught with guns, they know they are going to go to prison."

The BATF first put the project in motion in 1981 with the intention of reducing the number of crimes committed with guns, specifically murders, armed robberies and assaults. A small section of northern St. Louis was selected as the initial target area because of the volume of crimes

committed there, Elder said.

After initial successes there, the target area was increased to include three more districts in the northern St. Louis area. The crime statistics in the three new areas have closely paralleled those in the original pilot district.

The additional volume of cases has apparently not caused serious problems of backlog in the Federal District Court in eastern Missouri. "We only bring approximately 100 cases a year to the Federal courts," Elder said. "One hundred cases is not large enough to cause a significant backlog."

The success of the Special

Firearms Enforcement Project has prompted BATF to develop similar projects in other cities across the country, including Chicago, Atlanta, Indianapolis and Minnesota. And the project has a good chance of being successful in other cities, Elder said, because "one of the many advantages of this project is that it takes the resources available in each locality and combines them with the resources of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Together the Federal and local agencies tailor the program to combat the local crime problem."

## Wisc. studies DWI treatment vs. punishment

Continued from Page 3

those convicted under the newer laws.

Bentz told the Milwaukee Journal that "presently there aren't any scientific studies supporting or rejecting the impact of the punitive laws on successful treatment of problem drunk drivers."

While maintaining that it is too soon to tell the long-range deterrent effects of the new DWI laws, Bentz said it appears that punitive measures combined with treatment have been more successful than punitive measures alone.

Bentz suggested that the tough new penalties — including higher fines, loss of license and possible jail terms — offer an incentive for the problem drunken driver to seek treatment.

## ABA examines enforcement

Continued from Page 3

legal arsenal to encourage compliance with drunk driving laws," Horowitz said.

The project will be steered by an eight-member advisory board composed of representatives of legal defense and prosecution, the judiciary, academia and judicial administration.

Funding for the study is provided by the J.M., Hearst and Sage Foundations.

## Officials look down the road after Goetz

Continued from Page 1

public is seeing it again as a serious problem and you've got the opportunity to get something done."

Asked why it took a catalyst such as the Goetz case to bring these proposals back to the front burner, Frawley cited the Mayor's contention that, although regrettable, only when the public's consciousness is heightened can necessary legislation get passed and people agree to try something different.

For McKechnie's part, new approaches to stopping subway crime must be tried "because the status quo isn't working." The

union leader declared that the perception of crime in the subways is much higher than the actual statistics, and said, "We have deployed police in view of that perception and failed."

Among McKechnie's beefs is the city's recurring proposal to add more uniformed police officers on the trains, rather than increasing the number of plainclothes officers. This approach, he contended, changes only the perception of the law-abiding public, not the criminals.

"The thrust right now is to place uniformed police in the subway, let the public see uniforms

Continued on Page 6



# State Dept. says world drug output is on the increase

Continued from Page 1  
because coca leaf has become Bolivia's most important foreign exchange commodity.

Colombia, meanwhile, has made significant progress by eradicating one-third of the marijuana crop there. The Colombia Government also extradited four drug traffickers to the U.S. last month, an act that was applauded by American officials.

That country, however, still remains the largest marijuana producer, producing half of what is exported to the U.S. Although coca was reduced by 1,920 tons, exceeding the U.S. target reduction of 600 tons, overall coca production has increased.

Peru is the world's leading grower of coca leaf. Efforts to eradicate coca production there — and thereby eliminate an important cash crop — have been met by increasing violence. In November, 19 coca eradication workers were slain by killers presumed to have been hired by drug traffickers. In the aftermath of the slaughter, the U.S. suspended the crop replacement program in Peru.

Marijuana production also declined as a result of Colombia's eradication efforts, but the crops were as large, if not larger in other countries.

The tiny central American country of Belize now produces approximately one-quarter of the marijuana consumed in the U.S. The State Department report put production at over a 1,000 tons a year. In 1983, 700 tons of marijuana were grown in Belize but the government succeeded in eradicating all but 35 tons. The U.S. and Belizean Government set a target of eliminating 95 percent of the crop in 1984, a target that Belize failed to meet.

Jamaica, the third largest producer of marijuana, has made no effort to reduce cultivation and has made no promises to do so in the future. However, because Jamaica is a cornerstone of the Reagan Administration's Caribbean Basin Initiative, created to foster democracy and economic growth among poorer countries in that region, Jamaica receives a high amount of U.S. aid. Officials are worried that harsh sanction against Jamaica would push the country toward Cuba.

Under former Prime Minister Michael N. Manley, Jamaica became increasingly friendly with Cuba but the relationship ended in 1980 with the election of current Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

Although the State Department report said that Jamaica "must soon undertake a more vigorous campaign to eradicate narcotic crops," it is unclear what the U.S. will do if Jamaica fails to take action.

Senator Paula Hawkins (R.-Florida), a principal sponsor of the new law, is urging that aid be reduced or eliminated in Jamaica as well as in Bolivia and other countries where no significant eradication progress has been made.

Government corruption is still a major problem in controlling opium and marijuana cultivation and trafficking in Mexico, although the government there has pledged to destroy all marijuana or opium it finds. The State Department reported that Mexican drug traffickers have developed "institutions that wield economic as well as political power." The report also noted that traffickers have "at least the potential to become potent political entities in Mexican affairs."

In the largest drug raid in history, 10,000 tons of marijuana plants were seized by Mexican authorities last fall. That was eight times the amount U.S. officials had previously believed was produced in Mexico in a given year.

Since then, American officials have revised their estimates of how much marketable marijuana was seized, contending that the 10,000 tons of plants might have yielded only 2,400 tons of saleable marijuana. The figure still contrasts sharply with last year's estimated total production of Mexican marijuana, set at 1,300 tons.

Pakistan, whose opium poppy crop is a comparatively modest 45 metric tons a year, down slightly from the previous year, is now seen mainly as a heroin refinery and major trafficking point. It is believed that half of the heroin consumed in the U.S. comes from the so-called Golden Crescent region of southwest Asia, which also includes Iran and Afghanistan. The State Department report said only 140 to 180 tons of opium were produced in Afghanistan last year due to bad weather. Iran, meanwhile, brought in a bumper crop of 500 tons, the same as the previous year.

It had been expected that 1,250 acres of opium would be eradicated in Pakistan last year, but only 175 acres were destroyed. Depending on the amount of rain the country gets, the quantity of poppies could increase markedly, although Pakistan is planning a large-scale eradication effort.

The Government of Thailand has developed plans to eliminate from 1,500 to 2,000 acres of poppies in the coming year. Poppy cultivation grew by 20 percent last year — with some 20,000 acres now used for opium production — and with the amount of



Pakistani farmer inspect part of their opium poppy crop — a crop that is said to be declining slightly.

rain and the price of opium going up, the crop could be even bigger next year. On the plus side, Thailand exceeded its modest reduction goal of half a ton last year. The State Department said nine-tenths of a ton were eradicated last year.

According to Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D.-Fla.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, cocaine production is clearly up although officials seem to have a handle on marijuana production. "Despite some encouraging developments, particularly in

Colombia, the war is being lost," he said.

The State Department's report was upbeat about the effect of foreign aid as a bargaining chip in drug-producing countries. The report noted, "Economic and other non-narcotic assistance does affect positively each recipient's disposition to cooperate with the United States in achieving significant progress in illicit drug control."

There are numerous other countries believed to be major drug producers, which were not ad-

dressed in depth in the State Department's report. There is believed to be significant marijuana cultivation in Costa Rica, India, Panama, Morocco, the Philippines, Indonesia, Lebanon, Nigeria and Laos.

The report added that the supply is "so great, and trafficking channels to the United States so diverse, that interdiction and eradication, when achieved in only one or two producing areas," will merely present a temporary setback for international drug traffickers.

## NYC subways after Goetz

Continued from Page 5

and they'll feel safe," he explained. "I contend you can put 50,000 uniformed police on the subway and if a woman gets mugged or raped she is not going to feel safe. Let's make it so 'they' don't know who a cop is or when a cop will be there."

According to McKechnie, the 1979 plan to have all on-duty transit patrollers in uniform between 6 P.M. and 2 A.M. would only have told the criminal element when the trains would be secured. Having plainclothes police as well as uniformed officers, McKechnie believes, would be more effective.

"We have to tell the public that even though they may not see a uniformed officer, that doesn't mean police aren't present," said McKechnie. "The person who

looks like a bag lady may in fact be a police officer."

McKechnie's real bone of contention, however, lies with the fact that the transit police have poor equipment and a lack of officers due, he said, to the "deployment attitudes of the hierarchy." According to McKechnie, morale within the ranks of the transit police is scraping the bottom. "We are the third largest police department in the state, the eighth largest in the country, yet we function with equipment that a three-man police department would laugh at. We have a radio system that is accepted as inadequate. The city knows it, the transit police know it, the government knows it. We are fighting 1985 crime with 1950 tactics."

New York City Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward disagreed

with the grand jury's decision not to indict Goetz for attempted murder or assault, saying, "I don't think, legally, any lawyer believes that what Goetz did was in self-defense, not as to two with the holes in their back."

Richard Emery, an attorney with the New York Civil Liberties union, said Goetz's indictment on the reduced charge sets a "terrible precedent." Emery said the indictment reinforces the public's notion that an act like Goetz's can be performed without the imposition of a harsh penalty.

As Law Enforcement News was going to press, New York County District Attorney Robert Morgenthau was considering bringing the case before a newly impaneled grand jury, with an eye toward seeking an indictment on more serious charges.



# Warrant, warrant, who's got the warrant?

Even though the Supreme Court of the United States has been sitting and hearing cases since October of last year, the first of their major criminal law decisions are just now beginning



## Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

to trickle through the narrow end of the pipeline.

One of these early decisions involves a search warrant — or the lack thereof — at a Louisiana murder scene.

### Facts of the Case

The Louisiana Supreme Court outlined the circumstances of the case as follows:

"On May 18, 1982, several deputies from the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Department arrived at [petitioner's] home in response to a report by the [petitioner's] daughter of a homicide.

The deputies entered the house, made a cursory search and discovered [petitioner's] husband dead of a gunshot wound in a bedroom and the [petitioner] lying unconscious in another bedroom due to an apparent drug overdose. According to the [petitioner's] daughter, the [petitioner] had shot her husband, then ingested a quantity of pills in a suicide attempt, and then, changing her mind, called her daughter, informed her of the situation and requested help. The daughter then contacted the police. Upon their arrival, the daughter admitted them into the house and directed them to the rooms containing the [petitioner] and the victim. The deputies immediately transported the then unconscious [petitioner] to a hospital and secured the scene. Thirty-five minutes later two members of the homicide unit of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office arrived and conducted a follow-up investigation of the homicide and attempted suicide.

"The homicide investigators entered the residence and com-

menced what they described as the motion to suppress hearing as a 'general exploratory search for evidence of a crime.' During their search, which lasted approximately two hours, the detectives examined each room of the house." *State v. Thompson*, 448 S. 2d 666, 668 (La. 1984).

The petitioner was subsequently indicted for the second-degree murder of her husband. She moved to suppress three items of evidence discovered during the search, including a pistol found inside a chest of drawers in the same room as the deceased's body, a torn-up note found in a wastepaper basket in an adjoining bathroom, and another letter (alleged to be a suicide note) found folded up inside an envelope containing a Christmas card on the top of a chest of drawers. All of this evidence was found in the "general exploratory search for evidence" conducted by two homicide investigators who arrived at the scene some 35 minutes after the petitioner had been sent to the hospital. By the time those investigators arrived,

the officers who originally arrived at the scene had already searched the premises for other victims or suspects. The investigators testified that they had time to secure a warrant before commencing the search and that no one had given consent to the search.

The trial court originally denied the petitioner's motion to suppress. However, the trial court then granted petitioner's motion for reconsideration and partially reserved its former decision, holding that the gun and the suicide letter found in the Christmas card were obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment and therefore must be suppressed. The Louisiana Court of Appeal denied the State's application for a writ of review. A sharply divided Louisiana Supreme Court subsequently held all of the evidence seized to be admissible.

### The Supreme Court Reverses

In a *per curiam* decision (one written and handed down by the Court as a whole, rather than by one of the Justices), the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the Louisiana Supreme Court and sent the case back for further proceedings.

As the Court stated in *United States v. Chadwick*, 433 U.S. 1, 9 (1977), "In this area we do not write on a clean slate." In a long line of cases, the Court has stressed that "searches conducted outside the judicial process, without prior approval by judge or magistrate, are *per se* unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment — subject only to a few specifically established and well delineated exceptions." *Katz v. United States*, 389 U.S. 357 (1967).

The Court has consistently reaffirmed its position that in all cases outside certain limited exceptions to the warrant requirement, the Fourth Amendment

demand the interposition of a neutral and detached magistrate between the police and the "persons, houses, papers and effects" of the citizen.

Although the homicide investigators in this case may well have had probable cause to search the premises, it is undisputed that they did not obtain a warrant. Therefore, for the search to be valid, it must fall within one of the narrow and specifically delineated exceptions to the warrant requirement. In *Mincey v. Arizona*, 437 U.S. 385 (1978), the Supreme Court rejected the contention that one of the exceptions to the warrant clause is a "murder scene exception." Although the Court noted that police may make warrantless entries on premises where "they reasonably believe that a person within is in need of immediate aid," *id.*, at 392, and that "they may make a prompt warrantless search of the area to see if there are other victims or if a killer is still on the premises," *ibid.*, the Court also held that "the 'murder scene exception' is inconsistent with the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments — that the warrantless search of Mincey's apartment was not constitutionally permissible simply because a homicide had recently occurred there." *Id.*, at 395.

The Court went on to note in its decision that "the evidence at issue here was not discovered in plain view while the police were assisting petitioner to the hospital, nor was it discovered during the 'victim-or-suspect' search that had been completed by the time the homicide investigators arrived."

As has been written in this column before, and as the Supreme Court has once again held, unless there is a vital, pressing need to

Continued on Page 12

## Michigan center gives police a leg up on community relations

Foot patrol appears to be an idea whose time has come. Again.

Before World War II, the neighborhood cop walking his beat was a familiar sight in every city and



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

many small towns. He knew everybody and everybody knew him. He was friend to all except the bad guys, a father confessor, arbitrator of disputes, a community fixture.

After the war, the patrol car gradually displaced the old walking officer. A patrol car could respond much faster to emergencies and calls for service, was in closer touch with the station house, and could carry more and better equipment than a foot patroller. But something was lost; officers in patrol cars could not develop that special closeness to the community and its concerns that the old beat cop did.

Today the pendulum is swinging back. Not that the patrol car will be left to rust in the garage. Far from it. The patrol car is here to stay, but in many communities the beat cop is making a comeback. In New York City, Police Commissioner Benjamin Ward has deployed foot patrols in several precincts. In Boston and Houston, the foot officer is seen more frequently. And in scores of other cities, plans are underway or are being implemented to restore the foot patroller to his old

place as the neighborhood's friend.

The clearinghouse for information about foot patrol and other community policing techniques, and the prime source of training for foot patrol programs, is the National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center, housed in Michigan State University's School of Criminal Justice. Since the center's founding in 1982, its staff has trained officers and visited police agencies in more

than 60 communities, according to the center's director, Dr. Robert C. Trojanowicz. "We put on training courses two or three times a year," he said, "and we also make community visits to explain the community policing approach."

Much of the Foot Patrol Center's expertise came from the evaluation of the well-known Flint, Mich., Foot Patrol Program by an MSU research team headed

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## Flashback



## 1936: The men in white hats

Don't believe what the movies or television tell you about the legendary Texas Rangers. This is how they looked back in the "good old days." They're seen here near a replica of a log-cabin frontier Ranger outpost built to house their exhibit at the Texas Centennial Exposition. The Rangers are (l. to r.): Capt. Bill McMurray, Ranger Dan Hines, Capt. R.W. Aldrich, Senior Capt. J.W. McCormick, Capt. F. L. McDaniel, Ranger Dick Oldham, Ranger John Gregory, Capt. R. C. (Red) Hawkins and Sgt. John England.

Wide World Photo



# Forum

Smith, Pollack:

## A Congressional example *not* to be followed

By Alexander B. Smith  
and Harriet Pollack

In October 1984, a new Federal crime control bill was signed into law with strong bipartisan support. Among its many other provisions, the act stripped the Federal Parole Commission of its power to release prisoners before the expiration of their sentences. Under the new law, the parole commission has been abolished and judges will henceforth have the sole power to determine the length of a sentence.

While it may have been desirable to eliminate the early release function of the Parole Commission, an unintended side-effect of this legislation will wreak havoc with the system for supervision of prisoners after their release. Yes, released prisoners will continue to be super-

vised, but the sole sanction that may now be applied to those who violate the conditions of their release will be a contempt proceeding before the sentencing judge (with a right of trial by jury), instead of a parole revocation hearing before an administrative panel. Before the bill was signed into law, Senate Judiciary Committee member Charles McC. Mathias filed a strongly worded dissent, pointing out that the bill "would transform the responsibility for post-release supervision from the relatively efficient Parole Commission to the Federal courts, necessitating hundreds or perhaps thousands of jury trials per year on contempt charges."

On the basis of our academic research and our practical experience in the criminal justice field, we think the aboli-

tion of the post-release supervisory function of the parole commission is extremely ill-considered. The Senate hearings were dominated by prestigious educators who had written extensively and authoritatively about sentencing and parole, but who had never themselves been involved in the sentencing process or worked with criminals. Indeed, only a small number of judges made their presence felt at the hearings.

We, along with Professor F. Warren Banton, a former Director of Corrections for the state of Oklahoma, have recently completed a survey of the attitudes toward sentencing and parole held by judges, wardens, prosecutors and parole commissioners in New York State and in the Federal system. With the exception of the United States Attorneys, who were forbidden by the Attorney General to respond to our questionnaires, we received an extraordinary response. And in that response we found an overwhelming opposition to the elimination of the post-release supervisory function of the Parole Commission.

On the other hand, a substantial number of judges, wardens and pros-

ecutors indicated a preference for a two-phase sentencing scheme. The court would sentence the defendant to a fixed period of time in prison, with time off for good behavior. Once conditionally released, for a period specified by the second phase of the sentence, the criminal would be supervised, as has been the case, by a parole officer with authority to bring a violator before a board that could recommit him for the remainder of the second phase of his sentence.

In contrast, the new Federal law, while providing for some post-release supervision, specifies no sanction for violation of the conditions of release other than a jury trial for contempt of court. The prospect of innumerable such trials is mind-boggling, and the impact on already crowded court calendars, and already

Continued on Page 12

## Other Voices

*A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.*

### Letting cops walk a beat again

"In New York City as elsewhere, the radio-dispatched patrol car is the basic tool of police work. It allows relatively few officers to cover large areas, responding in minutes to calls for help. Yet in focusing on faster response, the police have sacrificed their involvement in the community. That turns out to have been a serious loss. The New York City police are therefore experimenting with a new form of community foot patrol. A pilot program developed in one Brooklyn precinct is showing great promise. The question is whether police administrators can manage its expansion across the city. Neighborhood policing has often failed over issues of management. While radio cars can be controlled from headquarters, community patrols give great discretion to cops on the street. Though scandals have been rare, nervousness about lack of supervision, favoritism, bribery and excessive police violence has led commanders to limit such programs. The officers in the Brooklyn experiment appear to have avoided these problems, but the concern is valid. And the most difficult time for such a program comes when it is enlarged. At least one neighborhood has proved itself more than ready to work with the police. The program's managers deserve all the support they will need to make it work in the rest of the city."

— *The New York Times*  
February 5, 1985

### Cities and the nighttime soaps

"'Omaha Vice' as a title for a television program? Nope. It just doesn't sound right. But in south Florida, 'Miami Vice' has proved an image booster for a city long associated with crime, illegal aliens and violence. Some folks in Miami love it when the script calls for a murder victim to be found floating in Biscayne Bay or when a gang of drug dealers shoots it out in a local shopping mall. Jean Westphal, director of Miami-area tourism, says the show's fast pace, attractive young stars and sun-and-surf scenery dispel the image that we have only retired people living here. It's an exciting show that gives Miami an upbeat image. Why not Omaha? Perhaps a Hollywood producer could cast some virile, handsome cowboys and call the show 'Omaha Beef.'"

— *The Omaha World-Herald*  
February 12, 1985

### Ruling provides tool

"Were the U.S. Supreme Court to apply to police departments the same right to maintain order that it has given in a 6-3 ruling to public school officials, the outcry would be widespread. And justifiably so. But what the Court has done in excluding teachers and school officials from the 'probable cause' standard applied to police searches is to recognize public school students as an exceptional class of citizens. The ruling does not mean that school principals and teachers now can initiate wholesale, indiscriminate searches of students entering school grounds. They had better be prepared to demonstrate 'reasonable grounds' to back a search decision — or they still may find themselves in court. Generally, the ruling is a welcome one to parents, many of whom view schools as too lax in discipline and who are rightfully worried about drugs and violence in the schools. It also is welcomed by teachers, who often are expected to discipline students but, until now, have not enjoyed much freedom in the way of legal sanctions. There is one buffer to prevent abuse. That is parents and school boards, whom school officials serve. Officials who treat search policies indiscriminately and irresponsibly will face the wrath of board members and their constituents — a prospect that could be more unnerving than a Supreme Court ruling."

— *The Albuquerque Journal*  
January 21, 1985

Dolnick:

## Child fingerprints are no anti-crime talisman

By Jed M. Dolnick

Perhaps it was the Wayne Williams case in Atlanta. It could have been the John Wayne Gacy killings in Chicago. Or perhaps it sprang from the accumulation of assorted serial murders across the country. For whatever reason, the subject of "stranger danger" has captured the hearts and minds of parents across the country.

This concern has resulted in the initiation of new programs supposedly designed to protect children. But while the programs have been introduced and sustained with hype and hoopla, their true value is subject to question. Unfortunately, those who are in a position to know better are closing their eyes to a gross fraud that is being foisted upon the public.

One of the most pervasive responses to the threat to children is the child fingerprinting program. Everyone, it would seem, is leaping aboard this bandwagon. Civic groups of all types are setting up tables in shopping malls, fairgrounds, schools and churches, many times with the assistance of local law enforcement agencies. By the thousands, children are lined up to have their fingerprints taken, as anxious parents watch. Afterwards, these parents clutch the fingerprint cards as though they were magic talismans, able to ward off any threat to their children. All the while, some law enforcement officers privately shake their heads over the futility of it all.

Why the cynicism? Perhaps the officers have noticed how dismal the success rate is when very young children are printed. One Wisconsin agency that tried to print pre-schoolers found that 80 percent of the prints taken from three- and

four-year-olds were unclassifiable. In some programs, parents are not being told when these print cards are worthless. The success rate also suffers when members of the civic groups insist on doing the printing.

Perhaps these officers also realize that the prints are creating a false sense of security for parents, and that the programs are not addressing real needs. The prints will not prevent abduction or sexual abuse. At best, they may assist in identification in a spousal abduction. At worst, they will be used to identify the

Continued on Page 13

Jed M. Dolnick is a sergeant with a sheriff's department in Wisconsin, where he heads the training, planning and community education office.

## Letters

To the editor:

As a subscriber to your publication I find it very informative. Currently I am pursuing a master's degree in international relations, with an emphasis on national and transnational terrorist and guerilla groups and their conflicts. I am seeking information on these groups in order to finish my master's thesis. If any person or organization has any knowledge of journals, publications and/or articles, I would appreciate their being sent to: David Williams, P.O. Box 181711, Coronado, CA 92118.

DAVID C. WILLIAMS  
Coronado, Calif.



For openers, they police a territory that sprawls across the New York metropolitan area, and in the process exercise police power in two states. They don't police residences, and virtually all the people that come within the agency's jurisdiction — hundreds of millions each year — are transients. The agency operates hundreds of feet beneath the Hudson River and 1,350 above the streets of Manhattan. The officers of the agency double as firefighters at three major airports. And, to top it all off, the agency runs on an annual budget of approximately \$70 million — not one dime of which comes from tax-levy funding.

The agency is the Police Division of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey — the Port Authority Police for short. To envision the scope of the agency's jurisdiction, consider the following: the 1,200 Port Authority officers are responsible for patrolling two tunnels, four bridges, three major airports, two seaports and one ocean passenger terminal, two of the tallest skyscrapers in the world, one commuter railroad and the busiest bus terminal in the world.

Running the whole show from a modern operations center in Jersey City, N.J., is Henry DeGeneste, who has been superintendent of the Port Authority Police since March 1984. DeGeneste, whose 18 years in law enforcement have been spent entirely with the PAPD, brings to his job as youthful vigor that seems to laugh at the labyrinthine complexities of his department.

Having worked his way up through the ranks is a decided advantage — if not a necessity — in DeGeneste's case, given the numerous ways in which his job differs from that of a police chief in a more conventional agency. He's seen it all in his travels along the career path: he's worked undercover on the New York waterfront and at two airports, supervised Federal grant programs at headquarters, commanded police operations at two airports and much more. And, in moments away from headquarters, he's managed to lecture on emergency management, conduct seminars on executive development for minority police executives and serve a year as president of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

But just because the Port Authority Police may differ in roles and responsibilities at times doesn't mean there's nothing in common with more conventional agencies. As DeGeneste noted, a robbery is still a robbery, and a homicide is still a homicide. In the case of the PAPD, about the only thing you might not find on the crime blotter is a domestic dispute — not surprisingly, since no one lives on Port Authority property.

Through it all, DeGeneste stresses such watchwords as "challenge," "innovation," "creativity" and "professionalism." And, to be sure, he gets professional, innovative, creative service from his troops — most of whom are college graduates — and gives it right back to the ever-changing public the agency serves.

The Port Authority Police are a unique agency — on that score it's hard to quibble with Superintendent DeGeneste. So put on your walking shoes and get set for a three-page tour of the facilities. DeGeneste is a capable, knowledgeable and very willing tour guide for this trip.

**'At LaGuardia Airport, we have over 100 police people, and that would be akin to a small city's police department.'**

## Henry I. DeGeneste

Superintendent of Police for the  
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey



Law Enforcement News interview  
by Peter Dodenhoff

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** Your agency occasionally stakes a claim to being "unique" among police departments. Does that claim stem principally from the fact of being a bistate agency, or is there more than that?

**DeGENESTE:** Uniqueness comes in a few areas. Yes, the Port Authority Police are unique because we have police powers in two states. I don't know of too many police departments that have that kind of power. We also police facilities that are very, very diverse, when you think of a police department — the airports, the seaports, the tunnels and bridges and the bus terminal. Even if you look at an office complex like the World Trade Center, I think it's unique to have a police force assigned to an office complex like that one. Beyond that, of course, our police officers are firefighters in terms of the aircraft at our airports.

**LEN:** It's true your agency seems to have evolved into one with a number of disparate functions. After all, policing, firefighting and tow-truck driving are usually not part of the same police officer's job. Was any thought ever given to creating separate divisions within

the Port Authority to handle these jobs, leaving policing to the police and setting up separate firefighting units, etc., or was it simply assumed that your agency would handle everything?

**DeGENESTE:** The firefighting/policing function as it's set up in the Port Authority is more economical, especially when you look at firefighting capabilities at an airport. In a city fire department you have a significant number of responses to calls, and thus the efficiency of your men is pretty high because you need a large number of individuals in your firehouse all the time. At an airport you're talking about a minimum number of calls to respond to aircraft incidents. So the number of individuals that you have to have standing by to operate firefighting equipment is, or should be at a minimum. You may only need at an airport like LaGuardia a crew chief to direct an operation and maybe somebody to drive one of the fire trucks. But when you get to the scene, you may need a lot of hands that have the techniques or the expertise to put out a fire or rescue people from an aircraft fire. If you had a separate fire brigade, you would need three to four times the number of individuals sitting in a firehouse, perhaps idly, waiting for an incident to happen.

We train the police officers that work at the airports on normal police patrols to do all those things that

firefighters have to do, and they respond in their police cars directly to the scene of an incident. They stand by, and if the incident does go down they assume positions as rescue operators, as hose operators, as turret operators on the fire trucks. They're like public safety officers, if you will, and we feel that we're way ahead of the game. We find cities going into public safety now, where police and fire are integrated, but we're way ahead of that.

**LEN:** Do you get inquiries from other cities as to the success of your operation?

**DeGENESTE:** Oh sure. Even major airport complexes that are setting up brand new operations, like Dallas-Fort Worth. When they were just setting up their airport, they called on our expertise both in setting up the airport and in the firefighting area. We're probably the best in the business when it comes to commercial aviation and the firefighting aspects of that.

**LEN:** It would seem that this diversity of roles would require a sprawling training complex to handle all the different types of training needed.

**DeGENESTE:** It means that you need a significant

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**'We're not constrained by Civil Service for hiring. We set our own standards, and we like to believe they're a little bit higher than most jurisdictions.'**

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training component in your budget. Even just being a bistate agency, we have to train our officers in the laws of the State of New York and the State of New Jersey equally. They work in both states and need to know both laws. Even more significantly, they also have to know a lot of the local laws in all of the municipalities that they work in.

We have a significant training component besides the firefighting training at the airports. We also do a lot of training in first aid and emergency rescue, because our police officers work alone, for the most part. We find that in transportation facilities, our police officers are similar to state officers who work the highways; they need to have more skills in first aid because we have accidents at our facilities. People at airports tend to be very hyper when they're going on trips, so you get things like heart attack victims, stroke victims, and people that just seem to get injured more. Our officers are usually the first on the scene and they have all the necessary skills.

**LEN:** Does the duality of state laws that you have to deal with ever pose any problems as far as different or conflicting laws muddying a situation for your officers?

**DeGENESTE:** Not really. Again, we operate under both state penal systems, and the Jersey code is very similar in most instances to the New York code. If there's any difference, it's usually in the classification of a crime, i.e. a misdemeanor to a felony, so you really don't have to get into that. A robbery in New York is the same as it is in New Jersey, so is a homicide.

**LEN:** Even allowing for a good deal of bias on your part in favor of your officers, I get the sense that you see the complexities of the job as requiring an officer who is clearly a cut above what you might find on the average...

**DeGENESTE:** I would think that's so. One reason is that we're not really constrained by the Civil Service system for hiring any employees. We have our own system and set our own standards, and we like to believe that they're a little bit higher than most local jurisdictions.

**LEN:** Do you require anything special in the way of educational background?

**DeGENESTE:** At entry, no; we only require a high school diploma. But we have found over the last five to eight years that we are attracting a significant number of individuals who have two- and four-year college degrees. I believe that about 60 or 70 percent of our officers have a college degree of one sort or another.

**LEN:** Given the nature of the territory your officers are responsible for — tunnels, bridges and other physical facilities — is there any risk of the public seeing the officers as little more than building security guards or traffic monitors — essentially second-class police?

**DeGENESTE:** That's a lot of insight, because that is a problem our police officers do face. You see a lot of that at our airports, because there are a lot of private security people at the airlines. People sometimes tend to class the private security people with our police officers. Sometimes the attitudes of the private security people reflect on our officers, or sometimes the private security



A Port Authority officer takes a peek under a poster mounted on the back of a truck and finds a violation — a legally required hazardous materials placard concealed there.

Port Authority Police photo

guards do things that are less than professional, but people think they're cops, and our police officers get complaints based on that. It's an ongoing problem. Our police officers understand this through their training and their sensitivity, and they understand that the only way you're ever going to overcome this is to be more professional and project a more professional image. Don't succumb to the public's ignorance and the public tendency to classify you as a guard. It's a difficult problem, I agree.

We have less of a problem at our river crossings because the police officers there are viewed more like state troopers or highway patrol officers. So they don't tend to have that problem. It's more at the facilities where they interact a lot with private security guards. Certainly not at the bus terminal, and certainly not on the PATH train system. It's at the airports that it tends to be a problem.

**LEN:** At the airports, you have to interact not only with private security, but also a host of public agencies, whether local, state or Federal. Are those interactions generally smooth, or might you run into problems of pecking order with these agencies?

**DeGENESTE:** With anything like that, where you have to interact with so many agencies — just to use Kennedy Airport as an example, you've got U.S. Customs, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the FBI, the Secret Service, the State Department security, the New York City Police Department, the Queens County District Attorney. Because of our role at our airports and facilities, and knowing the fact that we always will have to interact with these other agencies, we tend to be a lot more flexible than other agencies that don't always necessarily have to interact a lot. We always have had to, so we tend to operate in many instances as mediators when there are conflicts. We still have the overall responsibility for law enforcement and public safety at these facilities, and all these agencies know that. But sometimes there might be minor jurisdictional disputes, and sometimes we act as the mediator between Federal agencies that have their own disputes.

I think planning goes a long way in terms of solving these types of problems before they happen. We attempt to meet with the other police agencies at our facilities on a very periodic basis, fairly often, to get to know each other, to discuss problems before they arise, and when they do arise to try to solve them. We know we've got to work together, and if we don't work together we're not going to get the job done. Take hijacking incidents, for example. At Kennedy Airport we probably have the best hijacking capability in terms of being able to operate with all the agencies together. If we do have a hijacking and that plane is on the ground at Kennedy Airport, we probably have the smoothest operation to foil a hijack of any airport in the United States. And it's only because we've learned to work together and plan and plan again.

**LEN:** Given the far-flung empire over which you have policing jurisdiction, does it perhaps lend itself to a

decentralized approach to administration?

**DeGENESTE:** We do put a lot of responsibility on our commanding officers, our facility commanders. We have a matrix management system here, whereby the civilian facility manager — take LaGuardia Airport, for example — is responsible for the entire management of the airport operation, and is also partially responsible for the management of the police operation. So the facility's police commander is responsible both to the facility manager and to the police superintendent. In order to have control, we do have to decentralize a lot. Here at headquarters, we set the standards for training, we're responsible for the police academy and for overall police budgetary matters, but I delegate a lot of responsibility to the commanding officers. They all get budget training, they get a variety of training in general management skills, in the administration of a large operation.

**LEN:** So it wouldn't be unfair to suggest that your facility commander at, say, LaGuardia is akin to the police chief of a small city?

**DeGENESTE:** It wouldn't be unfair to say, and in fact I would echo that. At LaGuardia, for example, we have over 100 police people, and that would be akin to a small city's police department, and the commander's responsibilities would be akin to those of the small city police chief.

**LEN:** Since you mentioned budgeting a moment ago, let's just look at the source of your budget. Your agency gets no tax-levy money — it all comes from tolls, from rents and from various other Port Authority revenue. Does this situation pose any special problems, or for that matter, offer any special benefits?

**DeGENESTE:** Well, again, as an organization we feel we're extremely efficiently run as a public agency. The board of directors of the agency requires all the department directors, including the superintendent of police, to be extremely budget-conscious. We are dealing with public funds, and there's tremendous oversight of the Port Authority from both state houses in terms of how we spend the public's money. So when we sit down to, say, negotiate a labor contract with our police, this is always in the back of our minds. Since we can't levy taxes, the efficiency with which we use the money — even though we may be able to generate significant amounts of money — is a paramount concern. So it poses a problem, but we as managers have always been told that the bottom line is the bottom line. It's similar to private industry, where you better be able to show productivity for every dollar you spend.

**LEN:** Let's look at the PATH system specifically for a moment. Are there major problems with spillover crime from the New York City transit system?

**DeGENESTE:** Curious you should ask, because I understand the Police Executive Research Forum just did a study of transit systems in the United States, and



# DeGeneste: We've a highly visible presence

the policing and crime problems thereof. Gary Hayes of PERF called me to say that our PATH system, when you look at the numbers of people using it, and considering the metropolitan area we're in — there's a major station in Newark, a major one in Jersey City, and a few major ones in Manhattan — we probably fall somewhere at the low end of the spectrum when it comes to crime problems. That's not to say we don't have crime problems, and it's true that we do have spillover, from the New York City system and from urban areas like Newark and Jersey City. We are fortunate, though, that we have projected an image throughout the communities where the PATH system runs, that we do have police on the trains at most stations, especially during rush hour. We have a highly visible presence of police.

What we've also done is to embark in January on an experimental program of canine patrol. We went into this for a couple of reasons. My police officers work alone, even in the PATH system, and all the things we've read about canine patrols tend to make me think that when a police officer has a canine, especially in certain areas, he may be less prone to injury on duty. So I thought that perhaps we could enhance the safety of police officers by implementing a canine patrol. It's only

in its infancy stage, but thus far I've gotten positive feedback from police officers and from the public.

We are attempting to prevent things before they happen. If you've been on the PATH system, you've seen that it's relatively graffiti-free, and you might ask why. Number one, we clean the trains every night, but number two, we patrol our train yards with detectives and police officers to prevent this from occurring. If graffiti does get on the trains, it's cleaned immediately. We feel as James Q. Wilson does in his "Broken Windows," that graffiti breeds more graffiti, because kids will think they can get away with it. If they don't see any then they know somebody must be doing something to prevent it. That's how it is with the PATH system: It's relatively safe, and we want to keep it that way.

LEN: Lately, when the talk turns to urban mass transit, it seems one eventually makes mention of Bernhard Goetz, the man who allegedly shot the four black men on the New York City subway. Is there any chance of something like that happening on the PATH system, and more importantly, is there any chance of long-term, meaningful change evolving out of the Goetz incident?

DeGENESTE: Let me preface things by saying that I'm a real fanatic when it comes to gun control and the use of deadly force. If I could eliminate guns in the United States, I'd do it tomorrow, because I believe that violence like that only begets violence. I mean, you hear arguments in defense of Goetz saying that it's not safe out there, so we should be allowed to carry guns. Okay, you carry a gun, but when you're home you put the gun somewhere and if a burglar breaks in, he's going to get that gun. It's a vicious circle: If the citizens get more guns, the criminals are going to have more guns, because they're still breaking into homes. So I'm totally opposed to citizens arming themselves; leave that in the hands of the experts, the police.

Now, will the subways go back to where they were after the media stops fawning over Goetz? It's like anything the media puts a spotlight on — a lot of the time things just go back to normal. The media work many times to bring about change, but it might depend on how long they focus on an issue and how responsible they are in the way they focus in on that issue.

LEN: Is there any possibility that we may find an increase in citizens arming themselves, legally or otherwise, or that in the absence of the media people will still be concerned enough to work for positive change?

DeGENESTE: I don't think you're going to see citizens arming themselves to any significant extent. Again, we're talking about law-abiding citizens, and they know what the laws are in New York and New Jersey — they're some of the strongest in the nation. Also, I think there has been enough media attention on the negative effects of arming yourself.

On the other issue, I would hope that change does come about. I think crime is a significant enough issue that now that it's been focused upon in this respect, some change will come about. I don't know how significant it will be, but I think you'll see some changes. For a couple of reasons: Mayor Koch and Commissioner Ward are concerned about it, and there are enough people in policy-making positions to be able to make some significant policy changes, and put some money into areas where change can be brought about. Because again, if we don't do something in the area of crime in our urban areas, in the long term we will hurt economic development, we'll alienate people and so on.

We haven't had a problem on our PATH system like you mentioned because again, there's a tendency to think that it's difficult to do because you see police officers there. And also I think it's a whole aura you have — our stations are clean, they're well lit and they're graffiti-free. That tends to make people think that maybe the system is safe, and if they think it's safe they'll act differently. You can't put all the blame on a lack of police officers in the subway system. There's a lot to be said for the conditions that breed crime.



A police officer and social worker from the PAPD's Youth Services Unit come to the aid of a stranded youngster after the commuter crunch has abated at the Port Authority Bus Terminal.

Port Authority Police photo

## PAPD evolution: a history of relentless growth

*Consolidation may be a touchy subject for some police agencies, but for the Port Authority Police Division it's been a way of life. From the agency's humble origins in 1928, when 40 men were hired to serve as "bridgemen" — police officers — for two Hudson River spans under the Port Authority's control, the Police Division has grown relentlessly as the Port Authority expanded and incorporated the numerous and diverse facilities under its control. Here, Superintendent DeGeneste looks back at his agency's evolution, which is as unique as the agency itself is today.*

"Those initial 40 individuals became the nucleus of a police force that would eventually number over 1,200 men and women. Since none of the original selectees possessed any prior police experience, Port Authority personnel and consultants from the U.S. Army, Red Cross and local police departments joined forces to train the new officers. In the short span of four weeks they were instructed in police methods, traffic control, firefighting and other job-

related subjects.

"In April 1930, the Port Authority assumed control of the Holland Tunnel from the New York and New Jersey Tunnel Commission. In addition to acquiring the tunnel facilities, the Port Authority employed the 199 traffic officers assigned to the Tunnel Commission Force. The traffic officers were then merged with the Bridgemen into one unified Port Authority police force.

"As more Port Authority facilities were built and opened to traffic, the police force steadily grew. In 1948, when the Port Authority acquired the three metropolitan airports, once again the police force expanded and another function was added to their responsibilities: They now became aircraft firefighters. Also during the 1940's, the Port Authority acquired marine terminal facilities in Brooklyn and Newark. The acquisition of these facilities likewise involved an increase in police manpower.

"In the 1950's, with the growth in mass transportation, the Port Authority Bus Terminal opened in

midtown Manhattan and once again the call for policing was answered by the Port Authority Police. By this time the force numbered more than 1,000 men. In 1962 it was the acquisition of the Hudson Manhattan Railroad (since renamed the Port Authority Trans Hudson, or PATH) that boosted the manpower level of the Port Authority Police, as the railroad's police were merged with those of the Port Authority.

"As the 70's rolled into focus, the Port Authority Police continued to move along. First it was the completion of the world's tallest twin office towers — the World Trade Center — that added a vertical dimension to the PA's policing responsibilities. Then the New York City Passenger Ship Terminal was acquired, adding yet another marine-based facet to our growing jurisdiction.

"The decade of the 70's also brought a different sort of expansion for the Port Authority Police: the appointment of the first female officers. Today there are 25 female officers, and the first female sergeant was recently appointed."



# Foot patrol and horizontal vs. vertical cities

Continued from Page 7

by Dr. Trojanowicz. The Flint experiment, which ran from January 1979 through 1981 with funding in the form of a \$2.6-million grant from the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, demonstrated that a carefully planned program for community policing could be successful. In the areas of Flint where foot patrol was tried, crime dropped 8.7 percent and calls for service were down 43.4 percent over the three years. In addition, relationships between police and the community were perceived to be better. The program was so successful that Flint's citizens approved a special tax levy to continue foot patrol after the foundation money ran out — and this in a city already reeling from the recession buffeting the auto industry.

"Community policing, of which foot patrol is a part, may be the most important police strategy of the future," Dr. Trojanowicz maintains. But, he adds, it is not a panacea for the crime problem. "Everyone understands that it is cheaper to prevent crime than to react to it once it occurs," he notes. "Unfortunately, not everyone understands that merely increasing police patrols will not necessarily affect crime rates. The only thing which has been shown to reduce crime is an organized community in which citizens function as the 'eyes and ears' of the neighborhoods. A foot patrol or community policing officer is in a uniquely strong position to bring citizen participation about."

Foot patrol is not suitable for every community, though. Robert Angrisani of the International Association of Chiefs of Police points out that many factors come into play in deciding whether to patrol by car or foot. One is geography. In a "vertical" city like New York, foot patrol makes eminently good sense. In a "horizontal" city like Los Angeles, foot patrol can't be cost-effective.

"It all depends on the community," Angrisani said. "In some places, foot patrol is ideally suited to the needs of the community. In other places it is a waste of

money."

Angrisani also noted that some cities have taken a middle road between fully motorized patrols and foot patrols. They use horses, bicycles, scooters, motorcycles and even roller skates. Through these means, the police get some of the speedy-response benefits of motorized patrol and some of the community-relations pluses of foot patrol.

The National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center is a good starting place for police administrators who are considering foot patrols. Although still in its infancy, the center has a wealth of

materials on planning foot patrols, the problems that almost certainly will crop up, and what benefits can reasonably be expected. Besides its periodic training seminars, the center offers two excellent publications, both of which grew out of the Flint experiment: "A Manual for the Establishment of a Foot Patrol Program" and "An Evaluation of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program in Flint, Mich."

The center, which is funded by the Mott Foundation, offers free technical assistance visits to communities which are developing foot patrol programs. Further in-

formation may be obtained by writing: The National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center, School of Criminal Justice, 504 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1118. Or call, toll-free, 800-892-9051.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)

Smith, Pollack:

## Congress sets a bad example

Continued from Page 8

strained court budgets, can only be disastrous.

The basic flaw in this legislation was pinpointed by a perceptive New York judge, who commented, "The trouble is legislatures without sentencing experience fall prey to massive modifications and new schemes, without gradual changes, to political pressures and errant beliefs of an impressionable public in such matters."

In abolishing the Parole Commission, Congress failed to realize that traditionally the parole board has had two discrete functions: determining when inmates are "ready" for release from prison and supervising the released inmates in the community until the sentences imposed by the trial judges have expired. On sentencing day, the judge has before him a professionally prepared case study which contains a full description of the crime and its attending mitigating and aggravating circumstances, a complete record of the criminal's previous encounters with the law, and his personal and family history. The parole board has very little more relevant information, and no mysterious ability to anticipate how an inmate will behave once he is released. Conforming behavior in prison, while a comfort to wardens, is relatively unimportant as a clue to a convict's future

behavior. It is clear, then, that the sentencing judge should determine the length of the criminal's sentence, and this should not be later modified by a parole board.

However, handling released inmates is another matter. Research has demonstrated that when groups of paroled criminals are compared with groups of

criminals released without supervision upon completing their sentences, the paroled criminals do measurably better. We believe that post-release parole supervision works, and it should be retained. If parole is eliminated now, it will resurface under a new name. Congress's example is one that should not be followed by the states.

## Warrant, warrant, who's got the warrant

Continued from Page 7

search without a warrant, take the time to get one.

### Rush to Judgment

Two august bodies have recently approved strict time standards for the processing of criminal cases.

The Conference of State Court Administrators would like to see felony matters go from arrest to trial in 180 days, while misdemeanors would be similarly processed in one-half that time.

The National Conference of State Trial Judges, meanwhile, has a more complex plan to offer. They would like to see 90 percent of all felony matters go from arrest to trial in 120 days, with 98

percent reaching trial in 180 days and all felony matters reaching trial within one year.

For misdemeanor charges, the state jurists recommended that 90 percent of them go from arrest to trial in 30 days, with 100 percent to be tried within 90 days.

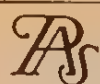
These time limits are guidelines to be adopted by individual judges or court systems. However, those familiar with the speed at which the wheels of justice usually grind know that these ideal time limits are currently a long way from reality.

(Jonah Triebwasser, Esq., is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice.)

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# How to help everyone but the children

Continued from Page 8

body of a young victim — when it's too late to do anything else.

In essence, these programs are giving parents tools to use *after* the crime has been committed. Too often, the programs ignore the need to educate parents on how to prevent the commission of the offense in the first place. We in law enforcement have recognized the value of being *proactive* and have encouraged the proliferation of crime-prevention programs, such as Neighborhood Watch and Operation ID. Why then do we, at the same time, encourage a miserably inefficient and *reactive* technique like child fingerprinting?

The public hysteria has not gone unnoticed by local television executives. A Milwaukee station

announced that it would devote one full year to a series of news features and public service announcements in which photographs of missing children would be flashed on the screen. The reporters involved in the project did not separate "stranger" cases from spousal abductions, thus adding to the anxiety of the parents who were watching. The series was called "For the Sake of Our Children," thus implying that these disappearances were representative of a general threat to all children. And because the reporters did not indicate where the children lived, the impression was that all came from the metropolitan area, when in fact the reports originated from all over the country.

I do not mean to minimize the

trauma and seriousness that accompany a case of spousal abduction. But we must face the fact that the type of incident envisioned by most parents is that of the sex-crazed stranger who is out looking for innocent children to molest, and not that of an angry parent embroiled in a custody battle. Flashing pictures of missing children on the screen without clarifying *how* they disappeared is cheap journalism.

So where do we go from here? First, law enforcement executives have to start asserting themselves when approached by civic organizations. Understandings must be reached that trained officers will handle the fingerprinting, not members of the organization. When a child's prints aren't classifiable, a form

letter should accompany the card, advising the parents accordingly. And these organizations should be warned of the futility of printing very young children.

A fingerprinting program must include parental education. Parents should be told to keep a recent photograph of the child on hand. They should be given tips on what to say to the child about strangers and what the child should do if approached. The true value, if any, of the fingerprint card must be explained. Finally, law enforcement officers should go to the schools and present "stranger danger" programs, aided by one of the excellent films now available. Some input from the local social welfare agency on the program's content wouldn't hurt, either.

This is not some craze that can be picked up by civic groups and the media, used for a year and then discarded in favor of something newer and more interesting. The dangers facing our children are real, and must be faced head-on, with well-thought-out, comprehensive programs. Fingerprinting alone provides an easy, no-muss, no-fuss "solution" for parents. It gives community groups something to do. It's great PR for local law enforcement. And, along with other ill-conceived schemes, it sells commercial time for television stations. In short, it helps everyone except the children.

**BLOW OFF STEAM!**  
Send a letter to the editor.

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By Lloyd McCorkle and Donal E. J. MacNamara. 288 pp. (pb).

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#### The Signs of Crime: A Field Manual for Police.

By David Powis. 236 pp. (pb).

A successful senior police official of Scotland Yard offers practical examples of behavior, attitudes and life styles that may serve as possible indicators of criminal activity.

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#### The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory.

By Antony Simpson. 226 pp. (hbk).

An intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. The author examines theoretical sources, historical studies, reports of governmental commission, and in a special chapter reviews the literature on political/governmental corruption that affects law enforcement.

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#### The Literature of Police Corruption, Vol. II: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

By Nina Duchaine. 198 pp. (hbk).

The result of three years of research, this work describes more than 650 international publications on police and political corruption. Abstracts are arranged by topic, and topics are organized into seven general categories. Includes author/title/name index.

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# Jobs

**Police Training Position.** The Georgia Police Academy is accepting resumes for a new position in major case studies. Employment is dependent upon legislative approval of funds.

The person hired for the position will instruct and supervise a series of courses designed to develop law enforcement and prosecutorial personnel in the investigation of major criminal cases.

Emphasis will be placed upon the individual's experience in major case investigations. Pending funding, final interviews will be held during the first two weeks of June, with employment to be effective on August 1, 1985. A background investigation, including polygraph test, will be required.

To apply, send resumes to: Rankin Thomas, Director of Administrative Services, Georgia Police Academy, 959 East Confederate Avenue, Atlanta, GA 30316. For additional information, contact the above at (404) 656-6105.

**Criminal Justice/Public Administration.** The University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh is seeking to fill a tenure-track position in its criminal justice program. Rank is open, depending on qualifications.

A Ph.D. or comparable level of experience in a criminal justice-related field is preferred. Background in criminal justice program administration and established teaching experience desirable. Preference given to a person with competence in several of the following areas: criminal justice administration; criminal justice policy analysis; public sector management information systems; legal aspects of criminal justice; corrections, and related courses in criminal justice and public administration.

The program also has a second tenure-track vacancy, with ap-

pointment at the instructor or assistant professor level, depending on qualifications. Minimum qualifications the same as above.

To apply for either position, send letters of application, vita, transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Willard E. Smith, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh, WI 54901. An equal opportunity/affirmative action institution.

**Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice.** Sul Ross State University has extended its search for a candidate to fill a tenure-track faculty position beginning fall 1985.

Requirements include an earned doctorate in criminal justice, criminology, sociology or a closely related field with undergraduate degree in criminal justice. Experience in criminal justice field preferred.

Competitive salary based on preparation and experience, excellent benefits including retirement, Social Security and insurance. Responsibilities include teaching a wide range of criminal justice courses, serving on committees, advising students and assisting with departmental activities.

Submit letter of application, resume, official transcripts and three letters of recommendation before April 1, 1985, to: Sul Ross State University, Personnel Office, Box C-13, Alpine, TX 79832. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

**Faculty Positions.** Grambling State University has three faculty positions available in its Department of Criminal Justice, beginning fall 1985. The positions are at the instructor, assistant and associate/full professor level.

Qualifications include earned doctorate in criminal justice or related field, teaching experience

at the university level, proven record of research and/or practical experience in criminal justice field desirable. ABD or JD with experience, a record of scholarly research and/or significant progress on the dissertation will be considered. Salary is competitive, based on qualifications and experience.

Employment conditions: graduate and undergraduate teaching loads, nine-month contract with opportunity for summer teaching.

Apply with complete resume, copy of transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: P. Ray Kedia, Chairman, Screening Committee, Department of Criminal Justice, Grambling State University, P.O. Drawer J, Grambling, LA 71245.

**Director, Greater St. Louis Police Academy.** Qualified applicants are being sought for the position of director of the Greater St. Louis Police Academy.

The academy provides basic recruit training, annual firearms training and specialized training for law enforcement personnel in the St. Louis area. The academy has a full-time staff of 14, including the director, and a part-time staff of approximately 100. The director is a contract employee, appointed by the St. Louis City and County Boards of Police Commissioners upon recommendation of the academy's board of managers.

The duties of the director will include: carrying out an annual training needs assessment of agencies participating in the academy; researching, designing and implementing the curriculum; coordinating and schedule a wide variety of courses; supervising full- and part-time staff, including negotiating contracts for contract instructors; providing, overseeing and evaluating train-

ing; developing and managing a \$750,000 budget; acting as liaison with local and state agencies, and supervising and maintaining the standards of admission and conduct for recruits attending the academy.

Applicants should have the following qualifications: a minimum of a master's degree (Ph.D. preferred) in education or a related field; a minimum of two years experience in administering law enforcement of related educational programs; at least four years supervisory or management experience; thorough knowledge of educational and administrative principles and methods; knowledge of law enforcement operations and training needs, and an exemplary record of performance and conduct.

Salary is between \$40,000 and \$46,000 per year, plus fringe benefits. A car is provided for the director.

Applicants meeting the qualifications should request an application form and submit the completed application with a resume. Applications may be obtained from, and sent to: Director, Academy, P.O. Box 381, St. Louis, MO 63103. All applications must be submitted and postmarked no later than March 15.

**Deputy Sheriff (Patrol Division).** The Sarasota County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking new deputies.

Applicants without police experience must have an associate's degree or the equivalent; with experience, 30 semester hours are required. In addition, applicants must have vision of 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20; age limit 32, or 35 with acceptable ex-

perience. Screening process includes successful completion of written exam, strength and endurance test, polygraph and oral board.

Annual salary range is from \$14,592 to \$20,478, plus educational incentive monies, depending on experience. Estimated time to maximum salary three to twelve months, depending on experience. Benefits include paid vacation, sick leave, group medical and dental insurance, life insurance, Florida State Retirement System and permanent shifts.

To apply, send resume or contact: Personnel Intake, Sarasota County Sheriff's Department, P.O. Box 4115, Sarasota, FL 33578. Telephone: (813) 366-9360.

**Bureau Commander/Major.** The Sheriff's Department in Key West, Fla., which serves a population of 65,000, is seeking an experienced professional with command experience at the executive level. The department currently has 100 sworn, 50 correctional and 60 support personnel, and provides full law enforcement services.

Applicants must possess demonstrated experience in law enforcement management, administration, supervision and budgeting. Applicants must have bachelor's degree in law enforcement or a related field, and must be State of Florida certified or possess another state's certification acceptable for Florida Comparative Compliance.

Salary is \$33,390 to \$36,900, plus benefits.

Address inquiries to: Sheriff William A. Freeman Jr., Office of the Sheriff, Post Office Box 1269, Key West, FL 33040.

## VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS AND PROVOST


The John Jay College of Criminal Justice, one of the senior colleges of the City University of New York, invites applications for the position of Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost. This liberal arts college in midtown Manhattan prepares its 6,500 undergraduate and graduate students for careers related to its unique and specialized justice and public service missions. The curriculum, which is interdisciplinary in nature, integrates humanistic and professional studies. It offers undergraduate and graduate degrees, including the doctorate under the auspices of the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York.

In addition to serving as Deputy to the President, the Vice President for Academic Affairs is responsible for the day-to-day academic administration and for academic planning. The position is a vital and crucial one for furthering faculty development and curricular excellence and innovation.

We seek a candidate who will address the challenges and opportunities of this special purpose college with enthusiasm and creativity. Comprehensive and imaginative academic leadership, scholarly achievement, college teaching experience and an earned doctorate are essential. The deadline for the receipt of letters of application with curriculum vitae and of nominations is March 31, 1985.

Correspondence should be sent to: Ms. Patricia Maull, Secretary to the Search Committee, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, The City University of New York, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

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# Upcoming Events

## APRIL

16. Shotgun Refresher Course. Presented by the Kent State Police Training Academy. Fee: \$30.

16. Police Work Scheduling. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$95.

16-17. Dur Parole System: Is It Working? A conference sponsored by Georgia State University in conjunction with the American Probation and Parole Association and the Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission. Fee: \$25.

16-17. Police Budgeting. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.

17-19. Child Sexual Abuse & Exploitation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$175.

18-19. Annual Conference, Region II, National Correctional Education Association. To be held in Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Contact: Helen Pecht Miller, Maryland State Department of Education.

22. Police Use of Deadly Physical Force: The Moral, Legal and Personal Dimensions. Presented by Webb Consultants Inc. To be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

22-23. Crime Scene Investigation. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$225.

22-23. Intrusion Detection Systems. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

22-24. Police Interviewing and Interrogation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

22-25. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

22-26. Child Abuse. Sponsored by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

22-26. Physical Security: Advanced Alarms and Electronic Security. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

22-26. Hotel/Motel Fire Prevention and

Safety Management. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

22-26. Microcomputers in Criminal Justice. Presented by The National Police Institute. To be held in Warrensburg, Mo. Fee: \$325.

22-26. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.

22-May 3. Supervision of Police Personnel. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

22-May 3. Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$426.

22-May 7. Criminal Law. Presented by the Broward County Criminal Justice Institute. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$56.

22-May 10. Command Training Program. Sponsored by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

23-24. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Fee: \$65.

23-25. Motor Vehicle Theft. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$75.

24. Crime and Behavior: A Comprehensive View of Loss Prevention Technology. A symposium sponsored by Nassau Community College and the Long Island chapter of the American Society for Industrial Security. To be held in Garden City, N.Y. Free.

24-25. Building Searches. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$140.

28-May 1. Annual Conference, Region IV, National Correctional Education Association. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Contact: Jack Ludlow, Colorado Department of Corrections.

29-30. Hotel-Resort Buildings and Facilities Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

29-30. Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress. Presented by the University of

Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$275.

29-May 1. Officer Survival. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

29-May 3. Basic Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.

29-May 3. Surveillance Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.

29-May 7. Case Presentation and Court Testimony. Presented by the Broward County Criminal Justice Institute. To be held in Fort Lauderdale. Fee: \$55.

29-May 23. School of Police Supervision. Sponsored by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: \$500, plus \$60 for books.

30. Illegal Diversion of Drugs. Presented by the Criminal Justice Training and Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$60.

## MAY

1. Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs. Sponsored by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

1-2. Terrorism in the 1980's. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz and Associates Ltd. Fee: \$350.

1-3. Crime Prevention for Administrators. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$250.

1-3. Police Media Relations. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$275.

3. Use of Deadly Force. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.

6. Use of the PR-24 Monadnock Baton. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$30.

6-10. Police Executive Development Seminar. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

6-10. Surveillance Optics. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.

6-10. Marine Patrol Techniques. Sponsored by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

6-10. Investigation of Child Abuse, Molestation, Children and Sexual Exploitation. Presented by the Broward County Criminal Justice Institute in conjunction with the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$425.

6-10. Automated Crime Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

6-17. Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.

6-17. Middle Management. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. To be held in St. Petersburg. Fee: \$125.

6-17. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta.

6-17. At-Scene Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

6-17. Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$550.

6-17. Expanding Potential through Excellence in Training. Presented by the Police Executive Development Institute (PDLEX), Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$695.

7-8. High Risk Incident Management. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$175.

7-9. Arson Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.

7-9. Police Control and Restraint Techniques Instructor Course. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$195.

7-9. Hostage Recovery and Debriefing: Correctional Facilities. Sponsored by Pennsylvania State University, College of Human Development. Fee: \$270.

8-10. PDLEX Legal Forum. Sponsored by the Police Executive Development Institute. To be held in University Park, Pa. Fee: \$195.

8-10. Annual Conference. Sponsored by Region I, Correctional Education Association. To be held in McAfee, N.J. Contact: Mary Ann Salvatore, Youth Correctional Institute, Annandale, N.J.

8-10. Supervisory Principles for Communication Center Personnel. Sponsored by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.

9. Credit Card Crime and Fraud. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$195.

12-16. Annual Conference. Sponsored by Region III, Correctional Educational Association. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Contact: Wil Laubach, 2650 Fairway Drive, Jackson, MI 49201. Tel.: (517) 760-3591.

13-14. Computer Crime: Detection and Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.

13-17. Advanced Accident Investigation. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta.

13-17. Industrial Counterespionage Techniques. Sponsored by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

13-17. Latent Fingerprinting. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.

13-17. Field Training Officer Program. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

13-17. Planning Officers Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

13-17. Video Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$695.

13-17. Seminar for the Field Training Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$325.

13-17. Labor-Management Practices. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

15-16. Video Security Systems. Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$376.

15-17. Annual Conference on Crime Victims. Sponsored by the Virginia Network for Victims and Witnesses. To be held in Lynchburg, Va. Fee: \$50 (members), \$60 (non-members).

16-17. Psychological Screening for Entry-Level Police Officers. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$260.

17. Legal Aspects of Private Security. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.

20-21. National Seminar on Serial Murder. Presented by the School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville. To be held in Hilton Head, S.C. Fee: \$276.

20-22. Terrorism in the 80's. Presented by the Broward County Criminal Justice Institute in conjunction with the Institute of Police Traffic Management. No fee.

20-22. Professional Polygraph Seminar. Presented by the National Center of Polygraph Science. To be held in New York City. Fee: \$126.

20-22. Population Impact Analysis. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

20-24. Police Supervisor In-Service Training Institute. Presented by the Pennsylvania State University. Fee: \$310.

20-24. Field Officer Training Program. Presented by the Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College. To be held in Gainesville, Ga.

20-24. Workshop for the Police Training Officer. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

20-31. Technical Accident Investigation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

21-23. Legal Liability of Police Administrators. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

22-24. Police Work with Juveniles. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$160.

## Directory of Training Sources

ANACAPA Science Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Association of Police Planning and Research Officers, c/o Capt. Stan Carter, Sarasota Police Department, P.O. Box 3528, Sarasota, FL 33578. Tel.: (813) 366-8000.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3501 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Colorado Department of Corrections, Attn: Jack Ludlow, Springs Office Park, North Building, 2860 South Circle Drive, Suite 2200, Colorado Springs, CO 80906. Telephone: (303) 579-9580.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Tel.: (209) 675-6487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. Tel.: (419) 382-5665.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta,

GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6106.

Georgia State University, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Pat Dickinson, Atlanta, GA 30303. Tel.: (404) 658-3487.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Tel.: (301) 948-0922.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. Telephone: (216) 672-3070.

Lifestyle Management Associates Inc., 5360 Poplar Avenue, Suite 410, P.O. Box 17781, Memphis, TN 38187-0781.

Maryland State Department of Education, Attn: Helen Pecht Miller, 200 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, MD 21202. Telephone: (301) 669-2580.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Tel.: (617) 879-7999.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. Tel.: (203) 665-2906.

Nassau Community College, Criminal

Justice Department. Attn: Walter F. Ruger, Symposium Coordinator, Garden City, NY 11530. (516) 222-7178.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 62nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-5500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

National Training Center of Polygraph Science, 200 W. 57th Street, Suite 1400, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 755-5241.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02167.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. Tel.: (412) 678-9601.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police Executive Development Institute (PDLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. Tel.: (814) 863-0262.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. Tel.: (703) 956-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.D. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Tel.: (502) 688-6661.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 76080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155

University of Louisville, School of Justice Administration, Attn: Prof. Ronald M. Holmes, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6567.

Virginia Network for Victims and Witnesses, c/o 805 East Broad Street, 10th Floor, Richmond, VA 23219. (804) 786-4000.

Webb Consultants Inc., Attn: Prof. Robert J. McCormack, 3273 Teesdale Street, Basement Suite, Philadelphia, PA 19138. Tel.: (215) 331-0645.

Western Society of Criminology, Dr. Charles Tracy, President, Portland State University, Administration of Justice, Portland, OR 97207.

Youth Correctional Institute, Attn: Mary Ann Salvatore, Annandale, NJ 08801. Tel.: (201) 638-6191, ext. 337.



# Law Enforcement News

Vol. XI, No. 5

March 11, 1985

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY  
Law Enforcement News  
444 West 56th Street  
New York, NY 10019

## More than subway cops:

The Port Authority Police are more than a lot of things. They fight fires, exercise police powers in two states, and patrol airports, trains, seaports, bridges and tunnels. Find out still more about this thoroughly unique police agency in an interview with the agency's superintendent, on Page 9.



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